

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT LOS ANGELES LIMITED.

To take care of rapidly increasing business, effective November 15th next, a twelve section drawing-room electric lighted sleeper will be added to the equipment of the Salt Lake Route, LOS ANGELES LIMITED, west bound from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles daily. This to take care of Inter-Mountain District, Colorado and Northwest passengers and no doubt will be very much appreciated as it practically means a saving of twelve hours in time for them.

TIMBER SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES.

"We are now cutting timber from the forests of the United States at the rate of 500 feet board measure a year for every man, woman and child. In Europe they use only 60 board feet."

Few statements could be made which would better convince the average man that this country leads the world in the demand for timber. It is made by Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., in a circular which treats of the conservation of the forests, soil, water, and all the other great natural resources, which has just been published by the United States Forest Service. In speaking further of the consumption of timber in this country, Mr. Cleveland says:

"At this rate, in less than thirty years all our remaining virgin timber will be cut. Meantime, the forests which have been cut over are generally in a bad way for want of care; they will produce only inferior second growth. We are clearly over the verge of a timber famine.

"This is not due to necessity, for the forests are one of the renewable resources. Rightly used, they go on producing crop after crop indefinitely. The countries of Europe know this, and Japan knows it; and their forests are becoming with time not less, but more, productive. We probably still possess sufficient forest land to grow wood enough at home to supply our own needs. If we are not blind, or willfully wasteful, we may yet preserve our forest independence and, with it, the fourth of our great industries.

"Present wastes in lumber production are enormous. Take the case of yellow pine, which now heads the list

in the volume annual cut. In 1907 it is estimated that only one-half of all the yellow pine cut during the season was used, and that the other half, amounting to 8,000,000 cords, was wasted. Such waste is typical. Mr. R. A. Long, in his address on 'Forest Conservation' at the Conference of Governors last spring, pointed out that 20 per cent of the yellow pine was simply left in the woods—a waste which represents the timber growing on 300,000 acres.

"The rest of the waste takes place at the mill. Of course, it would never do to speak of the material rejected at the mill as waste unless this material could be turned to use by some better and more thorough form of utilization. But in many cases we know, and in many other cases we have excellent reason to believe, that most, if not all, of this material could be used with profit. It is simply a question of intelligent investigation and, more than all, of having the will to economize.

"But there are other ways to conserve the forests besides cutting in half the present waste of forest products. The forests can be made to produce three or four times as rapidly as they do at present. This is true of both the virgin forests and the cut-over lands. Virgin forests are often fully stocked with first-class timber, but this stock has been laid in very slowly, on account of the wasteful competition which is carried on constantly between the rival trees. Then, too, in the virgin forests there are very many trees which have reached maturity and stopped growing, and these occupy space which, if held by younger trees, would be laying in a new stock constantly. As regards the cut-over land, severe cutting, followed by fire, has checked growth so seriously that in most cases reproduction is both poor and slow, while in many other cases there is no true forest reproduction at all at present, and there is but little hope for the future."



Have you ever thought of the possibilities of ten, twenty, or more, acres of dry land if you had an I. H. C. gasoline engine to pump water to irrigate it? The land without water is practically valueless. It can be had for a few dollars per acre.

With the land under water you can raise bumper crops of grain, potatoes, grass, fruits and vegetables.

I. H. C. gasoline engines operate powerful pumping machinery.

They enable you to reclaim waste land and to make it worth anywhere from \$25 to \$200 per acre.

They require but little of a man's time to care for them. For the most part, the operator may go about his other irrigating or farm duties. The engines, when supplied with fuel and started, practically run themselves.

Water can always be had somewhere. The problem is to get it upon the land. I. H. C. engines enable you to take water from low lying ponds, sloughs or running streams and raise it so that it is available for irrigating the higher lands.

In many places farmers are irrigating from wells, or are using the underflow. I. H. C. engines enable them to pump the water where it is wanted and to farm their lands at a good profit.

Have you on your farm a piece of land that is unprofitable because you cannot get the water upon it?

Or have you your eye on a tract you would like to homestead if you could irrigate it?

Investigate the I. H. C. gasoline engines and see how well they will solve these problems for you.

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